# RISTIAN INTELLIGENCER

AND EASTERN CHRONICHE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY P. SHELJON ...... WILLIAM A. DREW, EDITOR

VOL VII.

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GARDINER, ME. FRIDAY, EPTEMBER 14, 1827.

[NEW SERIES, VOL. 1,-No. 37.

TERMS.

Two dollars per annum, payable on or be-fore the commencement of each volume, or the time of subscribing, or two dollars and fifty cents if paid within or at the close of the car; and in ail cases where payment is delayed after the expiration of a year, interest ill be charged.

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r publisher, and forwarded by mail must be sent free of postage.

All ministers of this denomination, in inited States, of regular standing, are hereby respectfully requested to accept, each, of a general agency for the Christian Intelligencer, to obtain subscribers, and collect, and remit subscriptions.

#### DOCTRINAL.

will be found below. We do not know when we have seen this subject treated in a more able or candid manner than is to be found in position he lays down.]

SERVICE OF GOD.

him and profitable to us?

swered. Whoever marks the various e-vents; the dependencies of cause and ef-I would not willingly call every man an ence, produced by the same Almighty fiat | truth. that called nature into being.

us to a state of happiness, what allegiance he does not exert this power till gentler eth do we owe him? What kind of worship methods have been tried in vain. will be acceptable to him, and profitable

his law requires.

other inquiries subservient. A knowledge persuade us to its performance.

Having thus in my desultory manner ularly to work in discussing it.

This service I shall call Religion, and

I begin with the question, Why is reliion necessary, or why are we under any obligation to perform any thing that may properly be called a service to God? But nication I shall reserve it for my next, and close this with subscribing myself,

PHILANTHROPOS. [TO DE CONTINUED.]

RELIGIOUS.

The reader, if he be not a bigot, will be pleased with the following just and liberal remarks of Dr. Watts. They are extracted from some of his works written in the latter part of his life, when, it is known, he relaxed from the rigidness and renounced many of the errors of Calvinism.

ON RELIGIOUS INQUIRY & CHRISTIAN CANDOR.

BY DR. WATTS.

When we have been accustomed all our lives to a particular set of words and ideas, it is pretty hard to persuade ourselves to defence of the gospel; and though it might remove some of the chief embarassments which attend any particular article of faith. I wash heartily for myself and my friends greater freedom of soul in the humble pursuit of truth.

As to the various particular explications of this doctrine [The Trinity] and inci-dental arguments that attend it, I desire to believe and to write with a humble consciousness of my own ignorance, and to give my assent but in proportion to the degrees of light and ovidence. I am persuaded if every man would proportion his assent by the same rule, much of our modern assurance would be abated; we should We commence this week the insertion of have but few dogmatists amongst us, even a series of original articles now publishing in in some important doctrines; and by this the Utica Magazine, on the nature and de- method, perhaps, the most positive and sign of religious service. The first number confident asserters of their own opinions, would become the most doubtful and modest of all men.

Besides, when I consult the Scriptures or human writers, on so sublime a subject, these articles. The writer is evidently the I do not come with all my opinions fixed master of his subject-comprehends much in and determined, but I read in order to rea little and carries demonstration into every ceive further light; and, therefore, I would write as one who may be mistaken, and who is honestly seeking truth. I know the weakness of human understanding, and No subject within the compass of our how easily we are led into error. I have knowledge claims our attention more just- often seen occasion to retract my former ly than religion. Placed as we are here, sentiments, and correct them by further occupying the station we do, it is natural discoveries; and I esteem a modest and to inquire whence we came, and what is cautious manner of speech, in the most our final destination-what being gave us controverted points, to be one excellence birth, and what allegiance we owe him, of a fallible writer, and retraction of error what kind of service will be acceptable to to be yet a superior attainment; and tho' this is made sometimes a matter of scoff The first of these queries is easily an- among vulgar souls, it is always an honor

fect observable in the whole of nature, will enemy to Christ who lies under some doubts readily admit the existence of some great of his supreme Godhead. My charity in-Original, who gave birth to the whole and clines me to believe that some of them both established the laws by which it is govern- read their Bibles carefully, and pray daily ed. Hence from him we took our exist- for divine instruction, to lead them into all

I am well assured that the wisdom which The second—our final destination is not comes from above is first pure, and then so readily ascertained, on this point we peaceable; that we are required in the have no positive evidence, the whole rests gospel not to call for fire from Heaven, on revelation, and analogical reasoning. even upon such Samaritans who will not The effect may be inferred from a knowl- receive Christ at all; but with all meekedge of the cause. When it is clearly as- ness to instruct those that oppose themcertained that Jehovah is the cause of our selves, that they may be recovered out of being, a knowledge of his perfection will dangerous snares. The methods in which enable us to draw a rational conclusion divine controversy has generally been what will be the result of our existence. written, have proved fatal to religion, and Strengthening this conclusion by the as- utterly improper to promote the truth.sertions of inspiration our proof may amount to moral certainty. Admit God is a being of infinite goodness, I naturally information our proof may amount to moral certainty. Admit God is a practice, to read through the bile once every year. I have always endeavoured to read it, with the same spirit and temper of mind, that I now recom-Hence if he confer existence upon any be- of man works not the righteousness of mend it to you; that is, with the intention ing, that existence must, upon the whole, God, nor the knowledge of Christ. These and desire, that it might contribute to my be a blessing to that being, or God would angry fits of zeal do but awaken the disor- advancement in wisdom and virtue. My contradict the first principle of his nature derly passions of men, and tempt them to desire is indeed very imperfectly successby confering it. When to this I add the resist every argument that comes armed ful; for like you and the apostle Paul, I numerous declarations of scripture repre- with such assumed sovereignty and fire. It find a law in my members, warring against senting God as desiring, willing, and tak- is God only who has a right and a power the law of my mind. But as I know it is ing measures to effect the ultimate happi- to convince the obstinate by a spirit of ness of all intelligent beings, I have no burning. He may clothe an angel in flame my duty to aim at perfection; and feeling hesitancy in stating the conclusion, that or inspire a prophet to be the minister of whatever be the final destiny of man, it his shining vengeance; but I had rather will upon the whole, be a happy one.— be a humble messenger of his light and Thence, the third query naturally presents lover The great God can send convicitself; If God has made us, and destined tion in the language of death and ruin, but that every good and perfect gift descend-

powers of body and mind should unite to has the deepest darkness attending it .obey his commands and yield that service Light itself, when joined with noise and derstood before. The voice of thunder carries more terror duty, to ascertain what must be done, and such human methods of violence. It is

receive all further discoveries. If by such methods as these, I shall be shall include under the term, not only so far honored of God as to recover any Terence's Comedies, the first time utterthe actions we are to perform, but also who have departed from their former printhe principles necessary to their produc- ciples, or establish these who donbt, I am humani a me nil alienum puto" (I am a man ney. One brought a marble table with well assured that my blessed Lord will esteem it a better service done for himself, an universal shout of applause burst than if I had guarded his sacred doctrines from the whole audience, and we are flowers; and the third entered her pres-by scattering all the terrors of hell round told that in so great a multitude of ence and thus accosted her: "Mother, I about them; than if I had thundered out Romans and of deputies from the nations, have neither marble table, nor fragrant as the answer is too long for this commu- damnation against disbelievers; and awak- their subjects and allies, there was not one nosegay, but I have a HEART. Here your

after the wind, an eartquake, and after ed in the discourses of Christ, and enlargthe earthquake, a fire; but the Lord was ed upon in the writings of the Apostles.

Such as know little c these disputes, and have never venturedo read thing but the writers of their own sie, generally imagine that all things in teir own particumake any little change in our ideas or lar scheme are clear as the light; and make any little change in our ideas or lar scheme are clear at the light; and words, even though the greatest advantathey are too ready to impute all the doubts ges might be attained by it towards the or difficulties that are raised on these subjects to a want of a due ngard to truth.-They believe their own prticular mode of explaining this great article with as firm a faith, and make it as saced and divine as the article itself; and hey suppose that their whole scheme is supported by all those scriptures which are made use of to prove the deity of the Son and the Spirit. So unhappily has the Christian world been taught to mingle human schemes with divine truths

And I cannot but take notice here, if a man has never so sincere a design to vindicate the same great doctrines which are professed and mairtained by his brethien, yet if he happen to step aside from the common track of human phrases, and especially if he give an exposition of some important scriptures different from their sentiments, and he established interpretation, he runs the risk of having heresy cast on himself aid his writings, even while he labors by resoning and clear ideas to defend those vey propositions which they themselves believe. What scheme of explication soeverhe follows, there are some hard names of modern or ancient error which lie ready to be discharged upon him. It is hardly possible that the nicest care should exempt a man from these inconveniences: but I hope none of these things shall ever discourage me from the sincere pursuit of truth, nor provoke me to lay aside the exercise of christian candor and charity.

TO BE CONTINUED.

IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING THE SCRIPTURES.
Extracts of Letters from John Q. Adams to his son.

"In your letter of the 10th of January, to your Mother, you mentioned that you read to your Aunt a chapter in the Bible, every day. This information gave me great pleasure; for so strong is my ven-eration for the Bible, so strong is my belief that when daily read and meditated upon, it is of all books in the world, that which contributes most to make men good, wise and happy; that the earlier my children begin to read it and the more steadily they pursue the practice of reading it throughout their lives, the more lively and confident will be my hopes, that they will prove useful citizens to their country, respectable members of society, and a real blessing to their Parents.

"I advise you my son, in whatsoever you read, and most of all in reading the Bible, to remember, that it is for the purpose of making you wiser and more virtuous. I have, for myself, for many years, my nature to be imperfect, so I know it is and deploring my own frailties, I can only pray Almighty God, for the aid of his spirit to strengthen my good desires and subdue my propensities to evil, for it is from him

methods have been tried in vain.

Besides, in contests and debates among men much darkness is consistent with velement heat. These qualities are found With regard to allegiance, we owe him the most unfeigned submission. We owe him ourselves and all we have, and all our and sometimes on earth the fiercest heat day. Every time I read the Bible, I understand some passages which I never un-

This service is the subject we shall now improve and refine the mind. A flash of you may go though life, with comfort to endeavor to ascertain. To this are all lightning rather affrights than guides us. yourself and usefulness to your fellow creatures, that you should form and adopt of our origin and end, the existence and than instruction in it. The soul bars up perfections of the being who made us, all avenues of its understanding against ernment of your conduct and temper. Unhave no other use than to determine our truth itself, when it demands entrance by less there be such rules and principles, there will be numberless occasions, on only the gentle approaches of truth, like which you will have no guide for your gov-Having thus in my desultory manner the morning light, which opens the win-come to my subject, I shall set myself reg-dows of the soul, and makes it willing to ble you must learn these rules and princiernment but your passions. It is in the Bi-

"When one of the personages in one of ed in the Theatre the line " Homo sum et and whatever concerns man concerns me,)

not in the fire, in the arthquake, or in The heart of man will always respond with the wind: then a still small voice was rapture to the sentiment, when there is no heard : God was in thatvoice and visited selfish, no unsocial passion at work, to ophis prophet, who was jerous for the Lord pose it. But the command to lay it down of Hosts. 1 Kings, xix. 1, 13. man life, and to subdue and sacrifice all the tyrannical and selfish passions to preserve it, this is the peculiar and unfading glory of christianity: this is a conquest over ourselves, which, without the aid of a merciful God, none of us can achieve; and which it was worthy of his special interposition to enable us to accomplish."

"The principles and rules of composition derived from the Greek and Roman schools, and the examples of their principal writers, have been so generally adopted, in modern literature, that the style of the scriptures, differing so essentially from them, could not be imitated, without great affectation. But for pathos of narrative ; for selection of incidents, which go directly to the heart, for the picturesque of character and manners, the selection of circumstances that mark the individuality of persons; for unanswerable cogency and closeness of reasoning; for irresistible force of persuasion; no book in the world deserves to be so unceasingly studied and so profoundly meditated upon as the Holy Bible."

MORAL.

LESSONS FOR THOSE WHO LIKE pleasant to the possessor, and very agree-

Be not always speaking of yourself. Be not awkward in manner. Be not forward. Boast not. Angle not for praise. Don't equivocate. Confess your faults. Tell no lies; not even those called innocent. Listen when spoken to. Be polite at table. Attend to the ladies. Dread the give way in seasons of severe trial; and character of an ill-bred man. Be remark—is incapable of the serene and steady encharacter of an ill-bred man. Be remarksion. Avoid old sayings and vulgarism. Use polished language. Be choice in your compliments. Acquire a knowledge the foibles of mankind. Judge of others by yourself. Command your temper and countenance. Never acknowledge an enemy or see affront if you can help it. Avoid wrangling, meddling, and tittle tattle.
Judge not of mankind rashly. Trust not implicitly to any. Beware of proffered friendship. Doubt him who swears to the truth of a thing. Be choice in your com-pany. Adopt no man's vices, Avoid noisy laughter. Never romp or play as children. Do the honors of your table well. Drink no healths. Refuse invitations politely. Dare to be singular in a right cause; and be not ashamed to refuse .-Strive to write well and grammatically .rake. Be choice in your amusements .-Never appear to be in a hurry. Neglect sees the thickest darkness of suffering, and not an old acquaintance. Avoid all kinds even of death, delightfully illumined by of vanity. Make no one in company feel beams of Glory, shining from beyond the his inferiority. Be not witty at another's grave .- Dwight, expense. Be sparing of raillery Never whisper in company. Look not over one when writing or reading. Hum no tunes handkerchief. Hold no indelicate discourse. Avoid odd habits. Read valua- ing visits serve merely to murder time. ble books. Lose no time in transacting business. Indulge not in laziness. Be not frivolous. Study dignified as well as sting. Avoid punning and mimicry. Be not envious. Show no hastiness of temper. Talk not long at a time, Tell no stories, Avoid hackneyed expressions.— Make no digressions. Hold no one by the button when talking. Punch no one in conversation. Forestall not a slow speaker. Say not all you think. Adapt your conversation to the company. Do not contradict. Give not your advice unasked. Renew no disagreeable matters. Praise not another at expense of the present company. Avoid rude expressions. Tax no one with a breach of promise. Avoid mystery and long apologies. Look people in the face when speaking. Swear not. Talk no scandal. Talk not of private concerns. Few jokes will bear re-peating. Take the peacemaker's side in debating. Be not clamorous in dispute; but exercise good humor. Learn the characters of the company before you say much. Suppose not yourself laughed at. Interrupt no man's story. Ask no abrupt questions. Reflect on no order of people. Display not your learning on all occasions. Avoid debt.

FILIAL TENDERNESS.

The three sons of an easterly lady were invited to furnish her with an expression of their love, before she went a long jourthe inscription of her name; another pre-sented her with a rich garland of fragrant flowers; and the third entered her presmountains and brake the rocks in pieces; Christian commands of Charity, as unfold- remain with you, wherever you repose." Ition. PRACTICAL,

ON CONTENTMENT.

Uniform serenity, cheerfulness, and sweetness of disposition, constitute that character in man, which to his fellow-men is more agreeable than any other. Religion itself, however pious and benevolent the mind may be, is despoiled, if sensibly destitute of this disposition, of its peculiar burnish and beauty. It will indeed be approved, and esteemed. But it will not be entirely relished. Gravity, existing beyond a certain degree, may render it forbidding, Reserve may render it suspicious; and a sorrowful, melancholy aspect may excite a sympathy, so painful, as to make it unwelcome. But a sweet, serene, and cheerful temper is the object, not ou-ly of esteem, but of delight. The presence of a person, who manifests this tem-per, is universally coveted; and diffuses kind of lustre over every circle. He is accordingly welcomed to every house, and to every company. Even men, destitute of Religion, will strongly relish his company, and will never mention his character without pointed commendation. Of this disposition, Contentment is the

uniform, and the only efficacious source. Be a discontented man, it can be assumed only by effort, and for a moment; and must speedily, and characteristically give way to the uneasy, fretful spirit, which has taken possession of his mind. There is, indeed, a native good humour, which is able to those with whom he converses .-But this desirable disposition, although possessing many advantages, is radically defective, because it is mere propensity, and not a moral principle. Too frail to sustain the rude shocks or the long continued pressure of adversity, it is prone to able for cleanliness of person. Attend to durance, so characteristical of a contentyour dress. Study elegancy of expres- ed mind. Such a mind may bend; but while life lasts, it will not break. Where native good humour would shrink, and fly from the conflict, on innumerable occaof the world. Praise delicately. Study sions; the contented mind will firmly brave the danger; sustain the assault; and, with a cool, noiseless, unruffled energy, in the end overcome. At the same time, such a mind will always find at hand a Divine Auxiliary, an Almighty Friend, ever present, ever watchful, ever extending his arm to protect, strengthen and give the victory. This indispensable aid, native good humor cannot claim. All its ultimate reliance is fixed on this world. Its eye is never lifted upward; but fastens on earth, and time, for all its resources. Contentment on the contrary, while she finds more sweetness in earthly enjoyment than good humor can ever find, and far more effectually lightens the pressure of calamity by that assis-Spell your words correctly. Affect not the tance, which this world presents, fixes her eye on the Heavens for superior aid; and sees the thickest darkness of suffering, and

ACQUAINTANCE.

Enter not into a large circle of acquaintance, for thereby you set open a gate to

Frequent, long, needless, and unimprovwhich ought to be dilligently employed.

If you invite any one to your house, shew him a friendly behaviour and an opleasing manners. Pass no joke with a pen countenance; it is a flagrant sin adoor, yet shut out benignity.

Three days of uninterrupted company in a vehicle will make you better acquainted with another than one hour's conversation with him every day for three years .-Lavater.

MAXIMS.

Who is wise? He that learns from every one. Who is powerful? He that governs his passions. Who is rich? He that is content.

He is the greatest favorite of the great, who is the falsest.

True delicacy, as true generosity, is more wounded by an offence from itself than to itself.

People never speak ill of themselves except when they believe they shall be contradicted. Do not accustom yourself to swear-

here are words enough in the English language sufficiently expressive of all our passions. Three properties are essentially requi-

site to the attainment of wisdom-nature, learning and experience.

Those who possess virtue, possess also nobility.

Believe nothing against another upon he authority of interested persons; examine for yourselves, nor report what may hurt another, unless it be a greater injury to others to conceal it.

Children tell in the streets what they hear at home.

ened the rage of every gainsayer without individual, but felt in his heart the power name is engraven, here your memory is the least hope of conviction. There was of this noble sentiment. Yet how feeble precious, and this heart, full of affection, the state of his own concerns they genonce a great and strong wind, that rent the aud defective is it in comparison of the will follow you, wherever you travel, and erally stand most in need of inspec-

#### THE INTELLIGENCER.

SPEAKING THE TRUTH IN LOVE .... PAUL.

GARDINER, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

Exposition of 1 Tim. E-15. We have very often heard the declaration of Paul, that. "Jesus Christ canre into the world to save sinuers, of whom I am chief,"-made use of to prove that it was the object of Christ, in his mission on earth, to save even the greatest of sinners, and that if he went so far as to save the very "chief" of them, it might be rationally concluded he would save the whole. Now as strongly as we believe that Thrist came to save even the chief of sinners, we are far from believing that this text proves it. Indeed, we would inquire, if the common interpretation of the above declaration of Paul be correct,-how can any one, having a just idea of the character of Paul after his conversion, read those words without pausing and inquiring with astonishment, if it be a fact that the Apostle, when he indised the text, was in very dead, the chief of that there may be practical corrective maxsinners? Was he so bad a man as this .-that there were no sinners, however guilty, who were so great in iniquity as himself? If cy of the errors that are mixed with them. such were the character of Paul at the time he wrote his epistle to Timothy, being then an old man, surely his writings have a sorry claim to our reverence. Perhaps, by way of making an apology for the Apostle, it will be added, that such were his views of what he ought to be, compared with what he was, he looked upon himself as being the chief of sinners .- when in truth he was not, being rather a pious, devout and holy man. This we consider a lame apology for the Apostle, since if it cleared him of guilt, it would charge him who do not subscribe to their own creed. with ignorance as to facts, -- a circumstance which would entirely disqualify him as a sacred writer. For how could he, being inspired, be impressed with false ideas? or how should he, as God's witness to the world, state such false ideas as truths? Either Paul buse and persecute those who, from personal was the chief of sinners, or he was not. If thought and examination, have been led to he was, no man, however sinful he may be, need hesitate to claim inferiority to Paul as an offender. He may boast of his company. call the Apostle his "chief" and claim as much on the score of merit as he. But as for the most part, we believe are of this des- in them, heard I sayno one would allow such a license as this, the other position remains to be true-viz. Paul was not "the chief of sinners." But, the reader will inquire, how is this

conclusion to be reconciled with the declaration of Paul-"Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners of whom I am CHIEF?" We answer: The word " chief," in this text, does not, we believe, refer to the word can pity people for their errors, and forgive "sinners," but to the statement just made those who are deluded .- But when we see a relative to the exercise of mercy. That is-Paul did not intend to assert that when he wrote those words he was the chief of sinners; but that, being most signally converted to christianity by the grace of God, he was a chief, a first or a principal instance in proof against it earnestly with those spiritual weapof the fact, that "Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners."

The word rendered "chief" in verse 15th, is in verse 16th translated "first." " Howbeit for this cause I obtained mercy that in me first Jesus Christ might shew forth all long suffering,"&c. How was it that in Paul, "first" Jesus Christ showed this long suffering? Was it not in that he was one of the "first" or " chief" instances in which a zealous enemy of the christian faith became a professor and defender of it? So he was a chief or principal evidence of the mercy, of God which sent Christ into the world to save sinners. He was not the chief of sinners; but the chief or principal instance in proof of the fact, which he stated in the former part of the verse,-viz. that "Jesus Christ

came into the world to save sinners." This rational view of the subject, will, we trust, relieve the mind from the embarrasment under which it must labor when led to conclude that Paul was, when he wrote to ularly, we hear spoken very highly of, and Timothy, the chief of sinners-an embarrassment from which, we doubt not, all sincere as possible, a copy of it for publication in our nquirers for truth have often wished to be relieved.

THE ORTHODOX. In speaking, as we heretofore have done, and shall hereafter do, of the ambitious designs, the sectarian policy and the intolerant practices of the orthodox, we may perhaps have sometimes spoken of them in terms so general as not to have made those exceptions which probably exist among the professed members of that sect. It is, we know, unfortunate for innocent people to be

been made to believe, that every thing else must be false and ruinous, and it is no more a matter of wonder that they should strenuously, and yet innocently, adhere to the cause of orthodoxy, than that the Catholics of Spain or Italy should believe in popery as long as they live, and look upon persons of a different faith as heretics undeserving the favour of God. It is our pleasure to be acquainted with many well meaning people who subscribe to, and endeavor to defend, the creed above named; and though we do consider them in a great error, and devoted to a wrong cause, yet we respect their private virtues and would ever hope to do justice to their intentions. Men may be sincerely wrong as well as sincerely right; and it is no evidence that, because the theory in the head is erroneous, the principles of the heart are corrupt. A man's faith, it is true, will be likely to have an influence over his mind and conduct in proportion to the strength in which it is received; but experience, in many cases shows, ims existing in the mind, which fortunately destroy, in a good measure, the evil tenden-But there is, we believe, another class of a different description. Whether they are right

or wrong, they are determined that their

views shall undergo no change. They seem

to make it a merit of living and dying with-

out improvement. They will suffer them-

selves to read or hear nothing that is not in accordance with their own faith-a faith which they have inherited as entailed property, not as the result of their own inquiries-and manifest sentiments of hostility to all Charity with them means a favorable regard for those who think as they do, not in an indulgence toward such as hold different opinions. Arrogant and intolerant, they are not apt to neglect any opportunity to ridicule, aembrace a sentiment not found in their creed. Such persons there are. We know them, and could give their names did we deem it expedient. The leaders of the orthodox party, cription; and whenever we speak of them, we shall do it plainly, and without fearing their frowns. We ask no favours at their hands. We have no compromise to make with them. They may calculate with certainty on being opposed by us; and in such calculation they never shall be deceived. We entertain hatred for no man living; we proud, dogmatic, intolerant spirit disturbing the repose and poisoning the sweets of social and domestic life--and that too under the imposing pretence of religion-we shall not fail to gird on the gospel armor and contend ons that are mighty to the pulling down the strong holds of an unhallowed ambition.

DEDICATION. The new and elegant meeting house, erected this summer in the village of Farmington Falls, was dedicated to the men to condemnation; service of Almighty God on Thursday the 6th inst. The religious services on the occasion were performed in the following order:

ANTHEM. Prayer, by Br. FAYETTE MACE. HYMN.

Sermon by Br. SYLVANUS COBB. of hosts! Ps. lxxxiv. --- 1. Prayer by Br. George BATES.

ANTHEM. Benediction by Br. THOMAS DOLLOFF.

The services of the occasion we learn even so might grace were performed with harmony, solemnity and ability, and gave great satisfaction to the life, by Jesus Christ numerous assembly, that attended the dedication. The discourse of Br. Cobb, particwe shall expect he will forward us, as soon columns. In no way could he more oblige ns or confer a favor on our readers than by

This house was built, we understand, by the united labors of persons belonging to five different christian denominations. Long may it stand as a monument of christian fellowship-a temple dedicated to the praise of that Being who is the common Parent and Saviour of mankind.

THE GOSPEL PREACHER. It is undoubtedfound in bad company, as they are liable to ly known to our readers that within a year the suspicions which belong to those with or more past, a new kind of religious periodwhom they associate; but far be it from us ical publications has been commenced by to consider every person a bad man who is several denominations, each number appearattached to a party, the leaders of which im- ing monthly and containing one or more serpose upon the credulity of their unsuspect- mons from certain living divines. The Presing disciples, and are actuated by motives as byterians have one called the National consurable as they are wicked. We believe Preacher, the Baptists one called the Christhat there may be said to be two classes of tian Preacher, and the Unitarians one called salvation hathappearpeople among orthodox professors. The one the Liberal Preacher. It is now proposed by ed to all then consists of those-perhaps the number is the Universalists to publish a similar work small, we could hope it were large-who are to be entitled "THE GOSPEL PREACHER," very honest and sincere in their devotion to and proposals for publishing the same have the cause in which they have been enlisted. lately been issued from the office of the They are the friends of good order and of "Christian Telescope and Universalist Misreligion wherever it may be found. But they cellany," at Providence, R. I. It will be pubhave been educated from their infancy in the lished monthly, each number to contain two Titus, xi. 11, 12.

per year. The pulishers have our best wishes for their sucess in their undertaking. We shall insert te proposals in our next.

GENERAL COVENTION. The General Convention of Ulversalists will hold its annual session at Sratoga Springs, (N. Y.) on the third Wedneday and Thursday, being the 19th and 20th of the present month.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

[ Fo the Christian Intelligencer.] LIMITARIAN BIBLE.

THE HOW WORD OF GOD THE "LITARIAN BIBLE." [Concided from our last.]

" That though "The devil shall death he might de- not be destroyed; but stroy him that had shall live, and reign the power of eath, and triumph forever that is, the dev."- in hell." Heb. xi. 14.

"The increase of "Of the increase of Christ's government shall be limited." his (Christ's) goernment and peace, here shall be no end. Isa.

"Iniquity shall ave "Iniquity shall nevan end." Ezek. xxi. er end.

"The faces of the

Death shall be e-

"Every creature

"God never design-

"God never will, by

the blood of Jesus'

things unto himself."

"I would drive you

"The free gift, by

the righteousness of

come upon all men

unto justification of

"There shall not as

"Christ did not

death for every man;"

therefore by the wrath

of God.'

kind shall be eternal-

"God will never finfinish the transgress- ish the transgression ion, and to make an or make an end of end of sins, and to sin. make reconciliation for iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness," Dan.

"He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from It bedewed in tears. off all faces." Isa

XXV. 8. " And God shall wipe away all tears teral, and sorrow from their eves: and and crying and pain there shall be no more shall be the bitter pordeath, neither sorrow, tion of many forevnor crying, neither shall there be any shall there more pain." Rev. xxi.

"And every creature which is in heavshall not sing such a triumphant song as and such as are in the sea, and all that are ble multitude of damned souls shall eming, Blessing and bon-or, and glory, and power, be unto Him ploy in eternity in blaspheming & cursing the name of thm that sitteth on the that sitteth on the throne, and of the Lamb." throne and unto the Lamb forever." Rev.

"God was in Christ reconciling the world whole world unto ed to reconcile the unto himself." 2 Cor.

"And, having made peace by the blood of his cross, by him to reconcile all things unto himself; by him say, whether they things in heaven."-Col. i. 20,

"I beseech you therefore brethren, by the mercies of God. Rom. xii. 1.

"Therefore as by the offence of one, judgement came upon all Christ, shall never even so by the righteousness of one, the free gift came upon all men unto justifica-tion of life," Rom. v.

"For as by one man's so by the obedience made righteous."disobedience of Ad-

am." "That as sin hath reigned unto death. hath reigned unto death universally, but reign through rightit is not true that grace cousness, unto eternal will reign even so extensively unto eternal our Lord," Verse 21. "Lo. I come to do thy will, O God."-

"My meat is to do the will of him that only to give men a chance for salvation." sent me, and to finish his work." John iv.

"I have finished the work thou gavest me to do." John xvii. 4. "And that Christ died for all." 2 Cor. E.

That he, by the grace of God, should taste death for every man," Heb. xi. 9.

"For if righteonsness came by the law, then Christ is dead in Gal. xi. 21.

"God is the Saviour of all men, specially iour of all men, but of those that believe.

"For the grace of God that bringeth "The grace of God all men, hath appearhath not brought saled, Marg.] teaching vation to all men .us, that denying un-Such a heresy teach godliness, and worldes all manner of lily lusts, we should centiousness. eously and godly in this present world-

her paths are peace." Prov. iii. 17. "Great peace have

of being saved herethey that love thy law, after. Sinners are the and nothing shall offend them." Ps. exix. life."

The reader will perceive by this time, what violence is, and must be, done to the sacred scriptures, in order to support the limitarian creed. I hope that the above contrasts bedeclarations of the bible, and those found in the mouths of almost every prejudiced opposer of universalism, may to pause and inquire, if that ause people doctrine can be true which, in so many instances, most palpably contradicts the Holy word of God?

BIBLIST.

#### For the Christian Intelligencer.] NOTICE OF "B."

MR. EDITOR :- An article appeared in the Waterville Intelligencer of August 2d, over the signature of "B." The writer introduces the concluding paragraph of an article in your paper of July 20th, headed "G. F. Weems," viz. "The editor of one of the liberal papers of the day after noticing the recent conviction of this man, (Weems,) says:"-" We are glad that he was not a professed liberal christian, for if he was, we should have seen tracts and newspaper articles in copious abundance to prove the licentious tendency of his views." What the writer intended when he noticed the above, it is impossible, with any degree of certainty, to say. That he did not intend to question the correctness of the paragraph he quoted from the liberal editor, or the article from which he selected it, is apparent, from the fact, that he has not even attempted any thing of the kind. Some parts of his short communication

would, were they not contradicted by others, lead to the belief that the writer of them was laboring to establish as fact (what was not even intimated in the editor's notice of Mr. Weems,) that orthodoxy "leads its votaries to the lowest depths of vice;" and that liberal christianity, on the contrary, preserves those who embrace it from the awful state of degradation into which the former too often precipitates its victims. He says " sacred and profane history, as well as the publications of the day, present us with many instances of apostacy from apparent (orthodox) holiness to the lowest depths of vice;" and adds from his own observation upon the effects of the two opposing systems that, " no instance of a de parture" of liberal christians, " from their profession for one more erroneous," which leads its votaries to the lowest depths of vice, has been known; "but many pleasing instances are recollected of their conversion to piety," that is, their practice corresponds with their profession, which does not, like an opposite faith, lead to licentiousness. I am not disposed to doubt the truth of the writer's assertion, that he has never seen an instance of a professor of liberal christianity renouncing his own faith and embracing one more erroneous, (such instances to be sure " are few and far between" each other,) but it cannot in truth be denied, that some liberal christians have like "the sow that was washed, returned to her wallowing in the mire" of calvinism. But how shall we reconcile the following with his preceeding remarks: "Whatever may have been the profession of Weems, it is obvious that his practice

was extremely liberal." "Whatever may have been the profes-sion of Weems!" Why, what should his profession be, other than that called orthodox? Do orthodox ministers admit heterodox preachers into their pulpits? "His practice was extremely liberal!" What! disobedience many many be made right-were made sinners; eous by the obedience the practice of felony an extremely liberal so by the obedience of Christ, as were one? Does the writer believe that the made righteons." own use the property of others, constitutes m." the very essence of liberality, or christian liberty? It has been avowed by orthodox preachers, that if they disbelieved in future (eternal) punishment, they would preach that men should rob, steal, and also murder their fellow-men, as the exercise of the latter act of christian love, and liberality would immediately introduce the highly favored recipient of it into heaven. But Mr. "B's" opinions of liberality are, come to do and finish any definite work, but if possible, still more absurd, than any thing which has been uttered by, or may even be expected from the mouth of a fanatic preacher. Again, "his practice was precisely such as might be expected from "He will never finish the work of sav-ing all men."
"He did not die for a disbeliever in future punishment." would ask, what in the name of common sense is the writer contending with? It any thing more than a chimera of his own brain, it certainly cannot be with "the ed-"He did not taste itor of one of the liberal papers of the day, for any sentiment in the short paragraph selected from an article which merely re-"Or if he did, he cords one of the passing events of the day; died for them in vain; unless he thinks it impious, or absurd for for righteousness a liberal editor to express satisfaction that comes by the law, his brethren do not disgrace their profesa liberal editor to express satisfaction that which, unless they sion by the liberal practice of felony.— Does the article which has disordered the keep, they cannot be saved." writer's head (admitting there was any or-"God is not the Savder in it) say one word about the licenonly of those that betious tendency of the orthodox, or any other faith? Or even intimate that the subject of it, imbibed his propensity to felony in an orthodox pulpit? No, it no more does this, than it intimates the extravagant expectation that no more abandoned felons will gain admission into them, or what would be still more wild, that all who are now in (if any there be) will shortly

Again, what can the writer be underof a believer in, and preacher of calvinism, trine of an irreversible sentence, either to "The ways of reli- "has been precisely such as might be ex- happiness or misery, at the time of the orthodox creed; their parents or other friends or the peus of living Universalist dom are ways of gion are the ways of pected from one of an opposite faith?"—
were members of that church; they have ministers, at the moderate price of one dollar pleasantness and all ministers, at the moderate price of one dollar pleasantness and all rouble, and nothing the control of the fundamental resurrection, was one of the fundamental resurrection, was one of the Christian religion as taught

be turned out.

vinism, and liberal christianity, are cale would tempt us to be lated to produce precisely the same religious but the hope fects ?

This his language implies whatever h might intend. Should we admit his en neous notion, that calvinism and libe christianity, though as opposite to ea other as the Antipodes, are nevertheles calculated to produce one and the same fect, with what, propriety does the write say that the practice of an orthodox preach er whom he calls "an abandoned felon " was precisely such as might be expect from a disbeliever in future punishment What were such expectations founded on? Does he recollect "many pleasing instances" of the arrest, and conviction liberal preachers, for practices which calls " extremely liberal" in an orthod minister? If not, it would be folly to all tempt to guess what it was that caused er pectations which it is to be hoped will nev er be realized.

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"The liberals are welcome to all the advantage to be derived from the fact, that a man who was educated at an orthodo theological seminary, and admitted into the pulpits of orthodox ministers, afterwards became an abandoned felon." Here we have something "extremely liberal, and precisely" that kind of liberality, "that might be expected from" our orthodox benefactors. We have long been welcome thanks to their imbecility) to eat our own mince pies, alone, or in company with 'Adamites and Quakers;" to play on other instruments of music than the "drum and jewsharp." We have long enjoyed all the advantages to be derived from their weakness as a collective body; and now, "though last not least," are welcomed to all the advantages to be derived from the felonious practices of the individuals who compose it. Who knows (seeing this "is a time of love,") but his Holiness the Pope would, if applied to, grant us a dispensation to eat flesh in lent? if we may judge of the future by the past? Surely it is no more unreasonable on our part, to expect such "indulgence" from his Holiness, than it is for others to expect that liberal preachers will commence a course of practice, precisely" the reverse of that they have hitherto exhibited.

The preceding remarks, Mr. Editor. I would further observe are not designed to recriminate upon the orthodox their abuse of liberal christianity and its professors, or to intimate, that their doctrine of Hell torments in another world leads them to "the lowest depths of vice" in this. On the contrary, it is believed that this article in their creed cannot be better designated than by calling it calvinistic restraining grace, and were its saving influence in constant operation upon their unregenerate hearts, it would produce effects highly beneficial to society in general, and more especially to themselves. But it is to be feared that the salutary influence of this article is sometimes neutralized by another article in the same creed, called particular election, which hike the serpent of old suggests, "ye shall not surely die." FRANKFORT. FRANKFORT.

[ For the Christian Intelligencer.] Explanation of Heb. vi. 2, wanted. It is contended by many universalists that no proof is afforded from the scriptures of a state of retribution at the time of the resurrection. On the contrary, that wherever the scriptures speak of the resurrection of the dead, that so far from teaching a retribution at that time, they assert in unequivocal terms, a resurrection to holiness, happiness and immortality for all. To this doctrine I have acceded .-This doctrine I have defended. One passage only could I find which appeared in any way to connect the doctrines of retribution with the resurrection of the dead; which is Hebrews vi. 2, " Of the doctrine of baptisms and of laying on of hands, and

of the resurrection of the dead, and of eternal judgment." Here, apparently at least, the doctrine of a future judgment is connected with the resurrection. Not being acquainted with the Greek language, it was impossible for me to determine whether the word here rendered judgment, was the same with that which is rendered punishment in other places, or whether it came from a word of different meaning as in many other parts of scripture. I could find no comments upon the passage in the works of universalist writers, but being unwilling to build my faith in the doctrine of punishment after the resurrection upon this single expression of scripture, I was satisfied with supposing that it had no reference to the doctrine alluded to, because unsupported by other scripture, from its not being brought as evidence against universalists by their opponents, and from the silence observed upon it by universalists them-

In reading Wakefield's translation of the epistle to the Hebrews, when I came to this passage I turned to his notes at the end of the volume, to ascertain whether any comments had been made upon the passage by him. I found that he had simpgiven the original word krimates with the following definition attached to it,-"irreversible sentence whether to happiness or misery." The substance of Wakefield's translation of this passage therefore is, this-" The fundamental doctrines of christianity, which you have already learnt are baptisms, the laying on of hands, 3 resurrection of the dead, and the irreversible sentence to happiness or misery which is at that time to take place." Now if Wakefield's rendering be correct, how stood to mean when he says, the practice can we avoid the conclusion, that the doc-

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my mind at the time, and I turned to stantly on their guard. Mr. Balfour's Inquiry for more light upon the subject. He has only given it a passing notice; saying merely, that he conceives it to be nothing more than the judgement of the age often spoken of in the new Testament : consequently I am as ignorant now, whether the doctrine of punishment in the resurrection state is taught in this passage or not, as I was before; and whether the word rendered judgment adgment in the passage under consideraion ? If so I can see no force in the exposition of it given by universalists. AN INQUIRER.

[For the Christian Intelligencer.] PROGRESS OF TRUTH.

MR. DREW :- I have regularly received our paper for about 5 months, which I have rused with much pleasure and satifac-It causes my heart to 'rejoice with ov unspeakable and full of glory, to hear the unparalleled prosperity of the cause Zion; that the doctrine of the "grace of God that bringeth salvation to all men," is becoming more generally received throughout our land; and may it continue prosper until all nations shall feel its ome and salutary influence. We are king forward with joyous anticipation the glorious era, when "kingdoms of world shall become the kingdoms of Lord and of his Christ;" when the ctrines of superstition and priesteraft, gotry and idolatry, shall flee before the liant rays of Him, whose " brightness as as the light," like as the gentle dew fore the radiant beams of the morning We do most fervently pray, and eartily believe, that this glorious doctrine, ased as it is, upon the immutable promiof Jehovah, will continue to prosper, fill its happy influence shall penetrate the remotest corners of the earth, that wherever the footsteps of man are seen, or his ice heard, there shall stand the conserated temples of adoration and praise.-Although this doctrine is not so generally ceived in this place as in some others, et there are many who believe in it, and es, and godly conversation."

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The preachers in this quarter, generalare the Congregationalists, the Free-Bantists, and the Methodists; all of se doctrines, are calculated to darken, ther than enlighten the understanding; d I am fully of the opinion, that they about to set, to rise no more forever .heir obnoxious sentiments will shortly be ven out of existence, by the presence the sun of righteousness, whose beams now shining on our land, and which continue to go forth, till the glory ereof shall "cover the heavens, and the rth is full of his praise."

t benevolence which his doctrine is calated to beget, should come amongst us, people would, no doubt, form themes into regular societes, and contribliberally for the support of that Goswhich is the "good news of salva-

pury and the dissemination of gospel tle or no excitement, and the vote was small. e for illustration. Rev. xx. 12. By trating the above passage, you remove some serious doubts in the of many, whose object is truth.

I am your obedient servant, Concord, (Me.) Sept. 6, 1827.

[For the Christian Intelligencer.] ORTHODOX MISREPRESENTATION. MR. EDITOR :- The orthodox clergy ever on the alert to oppose universal-Among other things, they are now aged in circulating little pamphlets, in ich the public is warned against your rine, on account of its leading to deism infidelity. It is pretended that Rev. er Kneeland of the city of New-York, an infidel; and that the general Contion of Universalists, fellowship him, as preacher. Hence, the inference, that, inversalism and infidelity are in fellow-To make this impression on the of many, is not difficult, if the orthoare allowed to circulate their tracts, intradicted. Hence, for the good of people, in all places, where those ets have been or may be circulated, I this opportunity to state, that the reis false: I have seen a statement n Rev. Mr. Kneeland's own pen, writwithin two weeks, in which he proices the report false, positively false,

Adam Clarke, not excepted. w, Mr. Editor, I do believe that, for for of the cause of truth, and the e of a worthy preacher, this notice to be made public. Mr. Kneeland therealist, it is true, and so were Dr. y and others; but it does not follow

slanderous. He declares hunself a

er in the Divine Revelation, of the

ical books of the New Testament.

Kneeland it is true rejects some parts

e Bible, as being spurious; and so do

of the greatest divines in the world;

Mr. Kneeland was a Deist or denier divine Revelation, I would gladly it known; but as he is not, I am unto see a whole order of men stig-

by the apostles? This reflection occurred hood. Let the friends of truth be con- John Pitts Esq.-China, Alfred Marshall

AN OLD MAN. Newton, Aug. 1827.

[For the Christian Intelligencer.]

MR. DREW :- Conversing a few days since with a member of an orthodox church, an intimate friend of mine, and one who perhaps would have continued such, had I not in course of our conversation made a this passage of our conversation made a my object in writing this communication is, few remarks respecting your excellent pathat the passage may be critically examin- per, I obtained from him the following ed by some of your able correspondents, statement :—viz. that but few of the human and that the truth, whatever it is, may be known. I would wish also to inquire, that he would sooner embrace the idea that not one would be admitted to the en-Heb. ix. 27, is the same that is rendered joyment of heaven, that we were all hastening to everlasting destruction, and standing on the verge of that dreadful abvss where the wrath of God continually burns against us, than to admit the idea that all would be reconciled to God and made happy! Let those who seem to exult in such Jesse Rowell. a display of the justice of God, consider, that what they call submission to the divine sovereignty and an evidence of saving grace, may flow from a temper opposite to God and the Gospel. It is easy for depraved creatures to rejoice in the view of that destruction and misery from which they imagine themselves secure .-But could pure angelic beings behold such torments inflicted, without painful sensations? "God's ways are equal," as he affirms by the Prophet, and "his tender mercies are over all his works." A STUDENT.

"A Student's" friend does not agree with an orthodox minister whom we heard preach last Sabbath in Augusta. He advanced it as his opinion, that millions would probably be saved where one would be eternally lost. This sentiment we believe is becoming common even among the orthodox, and we rejoice to find it so.— We only wish to ask them if the preaching of it would not be likely to " lead to licentiousness ?"- [En.

#### THE CHRONICLE.

Be it our weekly task. To note the passing tidings of the times.

GARDINER, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1827. THE ELECTION. On Monday last the cit-

tness it to the world "by well ordered izens of this state gave in their votes for Governor, Senators & Representatives. Gov. Lincoln, being the only candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair, has undoubtedly been re-elected by almost a unanimous vote. We shall not therefore deem it necessary to publish the return of votes for Governor in this e very fast declining, and that their sun paper. The principal interest seems to have been taken in the election of Senators. In most of the counties the contest has been pretty warm, and in some no election it is presumed has been made. In this county but two tickets were run, but the friends of each made a considerable exertion to secure a majority for their respective favorites. We pub-There are no preachers of our order in lish below a list of the votes, so far as they quarter. If some brother, filled with have come to hand, for Senators of Kennebec County. It will be perceived that in general the polls were quite fully attended--particularly in two of our "Sister towns," just ahove us .-- But " sisters" will sometimes disagree-and then comes warm work. Hallowell and Augusta united gave nearly eleven knowing that your paper is open to free hundred votes. In this town there was lit-

	Towns.	Williams.	Wellington.	Fuller.	Kingsbery.	Cushman.	Cutler.		
	Augusta,	542	538	537	1	3	4		
*	Hallowell,	9	8	20	527	524	525		
1	Gardiner,	-4			262	263	264		
	Albion,	84	68	69		15	16		
	Belgrade,	173	169	171					
ı	Burnham, not heard from.								
	Chesterville,	9	7	6	40	45	40		
	China,	191	93	164		107	. 19		
	Clinton, not	hear	d from	1.		-			
	Dearborn,	50	50	50					
	Farmington,	130			118	237	236		
	Fayette,	23	21	23	61	63	61		
	Freedom,	58	31	56		14	7		
	Greene,	66	37	35	34	49	30		
	Leeds,	111	111	111	-	400			
1	Monmouth,	92	92	92	84	84	84		
	Mt. Vernon,	73	40	57	73	79	62		
	N. Sharon.	29	21	4	78	83	92		
	Pittston,	28	10	10	110	91	111		
	Readfield,	127	97	100	47	77	77		
	Rome,	64	64	64	3	3	3		
	Sidney,	201	201	201	1	1	1		
	Temple, not	hear	d fron	1.					
į	Troy,	66	44						
	Unity,	66	47	55	3	18	13		
1	Vassalboro',	234	1	191		287	77		
1	Vienna,	47	40	51	34	49	30		
	Waterville,	18	6		127	137	145		
	Wayne,	69	69	69	20	20	20		
1	Wilton,	2		2	130	130	129		
1	Windsor,	53	25	25	25	50	25		
j	Winslow,	35	3	24	37	36	35		
-	Winthrop,	99	23	40	59	108	111		
1		-					-		

2687 1859 2239 1874 2573 2217

There were some, though we believe not many, scattering votes, all of which we have not been able to obtain and therefore we insert none. According to the above returns it appears that Messrs. WILLIAMS and CUSH-MAN are elected. The other is doubtful.

The votes in this town for Governor, were 189 for E: Lincoln. For Representative 163 ey were infidels. Who would haz- for George Evans, 51 for Peter Adams, 30 h a charge, excepting the orthodox for A. S. Chadwick, and I scattering.

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.

KENNEBEC COUNTY. Augusta H. W. Fuller Esq .- Hallowell, Wm. Clark Esq .-

Readfield, James Williams--Sidney, Reuel This looks like the commencement of a ref-Howard Esq.—Unity, Hon. Rufus Burnham ormation. Vassalboro' Samuel Redington Esq. -- Vienna, James Chapman Esq.-Waterville, Rev. Sylvanus Cobb-Wayne, Dr. T. S. Brigham-Winthrop, Isaac Moore Jr .- Clinton, Capt. Ames-Pittston, E. Scamman.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY. Portland, Isaac Adams, William Swan and A. L. Emerson Esquires-Westbrook, George Bishop-Falmouth, Silas Leighton-Standish, Mark White -Brunswick, Peter O. Alden-C. Elizabeth Micah Higgins-Freeport, J. W. Mitchell.

LINCOLN COUNTY. Bath, Zina Hyde-Litchfield, John Neal-Palermo, Moses Burleigh-Whitefield, ---- Laborce-Jefferson,

Somerset County. Anson, Hon, John Moore-Fairfield, S. Taylor-Norridgewock, William Allen Jr .- Industry, Ezekiel Hink-

	Weston.	Eastman.	Scat
Bloomfield,	115	40	. 3
Milburn,	124	3	1
Norridgewo	ck 79	66	d
Madison,	61	14	0
Cornville,	71	01	0
Athens,	58	00	. 0
Brighton,	60.	08	0
Canaan,	105	00	0
			-
	678	132	4

In the above towns there were over 400 votes for Mr. Butman for Representative to Congress and Mr. Hodsdon had 69. In 14 towns given in the last Bangor Register, Mr. B. has 618, Mr. H. 321 and there are 14 scat-

LINCOLN COUNTY SENATORS. A friend at Bath has favored us with the aggregate of two millions of families; and if one fourth votes given in about two thirds of the num-ber of towns in Lincoln, which are as follows :- for Herrick 1475-Kavanagh 1395-Healey 1331-Miller 1293-Richardson 1288 -Stebbins 1243-Parsons 1199, and Smith

SENATOR IN PENOESCOT. The votes given n eleven towns in Penobscot, as stated in the last Bangor Register, are for Parsons 511-Wilkins 153 and 118 scattering.

CUMBERLAND, COUNTY. In five towns, published in the last Argus, it appears that Messrs. Fitch, Mitchell and Pike have a majority of votes. It is thought however that the towns yet to be heard from will secure the election of Messrs. Dunlap, Megquier,

YORK COUNTY. In 16 towns in York, Scamman has 1364 votes, Emery 1331, Goodenow 697, Dennett 1378. Sweat 1706, I. Emery 1238, Smith 719. For representative to Congress McIntyre has, in 20 towns, 1836, and Holmes 1637.

DEATH OF MR. CANNING. By the fast-sailing ship United States, which arrived at N. York on the 7th inst. intelligence is brought from England of the death of Mr. Canning, the Prime Minister of England. He died on the 8th ult. of an inflamation in his side and lungs. He had but recently been placed at death is a severe stroke to that government, and considering his talents and excellent character it may perhaps in truth be said, his death has occasioned a loss to the world .-The King will not be able to supply his place by the appointment of another man in every respect Mr. Canning's equal.

We understand that the Monitorial School in this village, will be opened on Monday next, under the charge of Mr. Joseph Adams, A. B.

MILITARY ELECTION. At an election on the 8th inst. John O. Craig, of Gardiner was chosen Lieutenant Col. and John Balch of Hallowell Major of the Regiment of Artillery in the 1st. Brig. 2d Division.

ITEMS. The number of children who receive instruction at the public schools in the city of Boston, is 7500-supported at an expense of \$54,500 per annum. At the late visitation of those schools President Adams and Gov. Kent of Maryland attended. Was it ever known that a learned nation was a nation of slaves?

doctor," as he was called, had cured somea doctor should be the means of curing any the laborious task of replying promptly to an American came into our mind, which we republish pro bono publico:

EPIGRAM.
When quacks, (as quacks may, by good luck, to be Blunder out at haphazard a desperate cure, In the prints of the day with due pomp and parade, Case, patient and doctor are amply displayed. All this is quite just, and no mortal can blame it.

If they save a man's life, they 've a right to proclaim it;

by misrepresentation and false- Gardiner, George Evans Esq.—Belgrade, Did they publish a list of the numbers they kill.

The members of an ecclesiastical council Esq. - Farmington, Joseph Johnson -- Leeds, in Saco lately resolved neither to invite their Stillman Howard-Monmouth, Benj. White friends, nor accept an invitation from them, Esq .- Mount Vernon, Dr. Elijah Morse- to drink any more ardent spirits. Good .-

> DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. Hope, Susquehanna co. Pa. Aug. 19, 1827.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

I am much surprised that so much opposi-tion is raised in the south against the protection of Manufacturers and wool growers in particular; it being, in my humble opinion, as much the interest of the southern states to protect every description of national indus-

try, as it is of the other states.

The great commerce which Great Britain carries on in every quarter of the globe, is mainly based upon her manufactures; for it is with them, and with them only, that she pays for the raw produce of all other countries, China and the East Indies excepted. Suppose her manufactures were suddenly paralyzed, what means of payment would remain to her? None; for even gold and silver she buys with them. Now, since the experience of the past proves that we can undersell her in certain cotton goods, is it not probable that we may, in a short time, be equally successful in other articles, and if we increase our exports, will not our imports increase in the same ratio? If we give additional value to our raw materials, do we not effectually export the value of the wheat, beef. pork, &c. which have been consumed by the manufacturers?

It is self-evident, that the agriculture of the United States is languishing; it is also self-evident that we cannot by any means in our power, prevail with the European govern-ments to adopt, one and all, the principle of free trade, why then should we leave undone what is in our power to do? Our bread stuffs, beef and pork, will no longer sell abroad, and, therefore, circumstances require imperiously that we should create a home market for them.

There are too many farmers in the country, and owing to the opposition arising out of tering. It is probable that Mr. Butman is such a state of things, all are crippled. There is too great a supply, and too little demand. The present population of the United States amounts, probably, to upwards of twelve m llions, or at six souls to a family, to about wool, iron, silk, copper, &c. a great home market would be created for agricultural produce of various descriptions. The first point gained would be a diminution of the class of producers, and an augmentation of the class of consumers; and to what would the consumption amount? Five hundred thousand families, of six souls each, depending for

> would require-1st. Five barrels of flour per family, or 2,500,000 bbls. at \$6,00 . \$15,000,000 2d. Two barrels of pork per family, or 1,000,000 bbls. at \$8,00, . . .

> meat and drink entirely upon the farmers,

3d. Two barrels of beef per family, or 1,000,000 bbls. at \$5,00, . . 5,000,000

4th. Butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables, fire wood, cider, whiskey, &c. &c say \$25,00 per family, only . 12,500,000

\$40,500,000 Consequently, a home market to the amount of more than forty millions would be created; and although I have put down higher prices than are now paid, it is more than probable that so great a demand for eatables would raise them still higher, and that flour would, in a few years, again sell at \$10 per barrel, particularly as the foreign markets, such as they now are, would still remain open to us; the known laws of demand and supply warrant the conclusion.

Mexico. By letters received from Vera Cruz, received at Baltimore, and in this city, as late as the close of July, we are furnished with further comments on the destruction of the head of the English Cabinet, and bid fair to advance, in a great degree, the honor and interests of that country. He was undoubtedly the greatest statesman in England. His nance. There is a strong opposition to the general government in that city, founded on the Spanish and clerical influence; and it was supposed that the government would be

provoked to expel all Spaniards and priests.

The general government have yet done nothing about Esteva, the federal officer who was recently sent out of the state; but the congress was to assemble in extraordinary session about the first of August. No fur ther difficulty was to be apprehended as the other states are opposed to Vera Cruz. N. Y. Daily Adv,

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a communication from our friend Philorhomaus, in reply to L. A.'s question to Mr. Ballou. We are looking anxiously for a communication from Mr. Ballou on the subject, and expecting we shall before long be favored with one from him, we deem it due both to L. A. and to Mr. B. to withold the insertion of Philorhomæus at least for the present. If however we shall not in the course of a week or two receive a reply from Mr. Ballou, he shall have a place.

"G. C. Waterman" is informed that his communication, in reply to Mr. Hutchinson was, from some unaccountable cause or oth-Noticing an advertisement not long since in er, not received before Friday last. As Br. neighboring print, certifying, on the author- H. in answering the questions G. C. W. proity of a number of names, that a certain posed to him, did not probably expect to be drawn into a controversy, he being very unbody that was sick-(a wonderful thing that well and as we presume not able to attend to one,)-the following lines from the Berkshire opponent, we ask the privilege of suspending the insertion of G. C. W.'s article, until we think a little more about the propriety of publishing it, under existing circumstances, or until we have more room than we can have at present.

"H. W." is thanked for a poetic contribution. It will give us pleasure to insert it, which we shall do as soon as we can be, con-But there's reason to think they might save more fidentially, put in possession of the name of, or can have an interview with, the writer.

MARRIED,

In this town, Mr. JOHN JONES to Miss LORANTA l'CURDY.
In Hallowell, Mr. Jesse D. Robinson, of this

town, to Miss Catharine J. Mason.
In Boston, by Rev. Mr. Greenwood, Rev. John T. Kirkland, D. D. President of Charbridge University, to Miss Elizabeth Cabot, daughter of the late Hon. George Cabot.

DIED.

In Farmington, on the 29th ult. of the lock-jaw, Cornelius Norton, son of Dr. Thomas D. Biake, aged 12 years and 6 months.

Farewell! little friend in the earliest bloom, The Angel of Death from on high has descended, And wrap'd the cold corpse in the shroud of the

Tomb;
But young Pilgrim sleep on, thy journey is ended;
Though thy dwelling is lonely and cold is thy breast.
There's a light in the grave with its darkness blended.
And the scraph of love shall awaken thy rest.

In Greene, on Tuesday morning, 4th inst. Mr. Mark Hooper, son of Capt. David Hooper, aged 29. During a long and painful confinement, his faith, his patience, his fortitude, his resignation and his confidence in the Lord, did not cease to afford him consolation. While turning upon his restless and painful pillow, a pleasing prospect of immortality and endless rest supported his mental powers, and shone with heavenly lustre around his bed of death. He extended to us the parting hand, but anticipated the bright beams of that glorious morning, when we, with all the offspring of our Father, God, should unite with him in the beatific realms of immortal purity, and bask in the ocean of love. I saw him languish, I beheld him expire; I marked the passing moments while his happy spirit burst away. While we mourh his last remove, pardon the lamentation, O Lord, for we are all mortaf. [CONM.]

#### MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF GARDINER.

THURSDAY, September 6.

Schrs, Oaklands, Tarbux, Boston,
Worrbmontogus, Wait, Providence,
Palestine, Lancaster, Dighton,
Sloops Betsey, Phincy, Nantucket,
Caroline, geudder, Barnstable,
Olive-Branch, Perry, Sandwich.
SUNDAY, September 9,
Sailed,
Schr, Betsey, Perry, Sandwich.

Schr. Beisey, Perry, Sandwich, Sloops Experiment, do. do. Liberty, do. do. Deborah. Swift, do. MONDAY, September 1J.

Sailed.

Schr. Hero, Kimball, Salem, Sloop Caroline, Sherman, New-Bedford, Thursday, September 13.

Schr. Washington, Smith, Boston.

#### STRAYED

ROM the enclosure of the Subscriber, a light red COW, with a lined back, and a white spot in her forehead, and aboutsis, or seven years old.

"Whoever will give information where she may be found shall be suitably rewarded by E. HOLMES.

Gardiner, Sentember 11, 1827.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS. THE Brig JULIA will sail the first of

October. Having superior accommodations for freight or passage, apply to the master on

Gardiner, September 13, 1827. 37

LOVEJOY'S NARROWS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Agent for the Engineer department until the 20th of September next, for removing the half-tide rock with all its parts and fragments (at Lovejoy's Narrows in the Kennebec River,) to the depth of ten feet below low water at the lowest course of tides.

The agent not being able to ascertain to his satisfaction the size of the rock, cannot state definitely the quantity to be removed, which is variously estimated at from 300 to 500 tons,) and therefore requests those wishing to make proposals to examine for them

PETER GRANT, AGENT. Gardiner, August 31, 1827.

### GARDINER LYCEUM.

THE next term of the Gardiner Lyceum, will commence on Wednesday the fifth day of September next. By regulations recently adopted students will be admitted who have attained to 12 years, and who are well grounded in the first rules of arithmetic. and in English grammar. The 3d class will study in the presence of a tutor for the first year and till they are able to enter the second class after a strict examination.

Fees of tuition 3d class \$5 per term-\$15 per annum.

do 2d & 1st class \$8 per term \$24 per ann. Board and washing \$1.33 per week.

Room Whole expence 3d class \$82 96 1st & 2d class \$91 96 Gardiner, August 20, 1827

CORDAGE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the extensive CORDAGE FACTORY, on North Hampton Street, Boston, lately occupied by the Boston Cordage Manufacturing Company, has appointed Mr. Henry Lewis Agent and Superintendant, who is now ready to furnish Gangs of Rigging from the first quality of clean Hemp, and equal in Manufacture to any made in the United States at the shortest notice and on the most favorable terms.

J. W. LEWIS.

Apply to HENRY LEWIS, No. 31, India (cornof Custom-House) Street Boston. Boston, August 1, 1827.

E. H. LOMBARD. AGENT TO THE

#### PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

MARINE RISKS, POREIGN and Coastwise. Rates of premium as low as in Boston or elsewhere. Polices is-

sued without delay, upon application to said Agent at Hallowell.

tf April 27.

Flour & Coffee.

THE Substiber has just received for sale 75
bbls.new flour, of the first quality---also a few bags prime Portorico Coffee.

GEORGE COOK. GEORGE COOK.

OLIVER'S CONVEYANCER.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE GARDINER BOOKSTORE PRACTICAL CONVEYANCING. A SELECTION of FORMS of General Utility with notes interspersed. Secondedition. By B. L. OLIVER, Jr. June 8, 1827.

THOUGHTS ON PARTING WITH A FRIEND.

By a young Lady When will parting scenes be o'er, Separation known ho more-When will friendship bloom again, Love and bliss forever reign When mortality is oe'r, Then will parting be no more-

Vi hen misfortune's dreary blast, Blights the pleasures of the past; When no gleam of joy I see, Mem'ry then returns to thee-Days departed I review, Scenes of pleasure spent with you.

When will separation cease,-Friendship's sons unite in peace Grief no more oppress the heart-Friends no more be doom'd to part; When the scenes of life are o'er, Friends will meet to part no more

When thy virtue I review, Joys departed spent with you; Hope renews the pleasing strain— Surely we shall meet again ! Yes when this frail body dies, We shall meet beyond the skies.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

[ From the U. S. Gazette.] NEW-ENGLAND WARS.

Continued from p. 141.

After a long pause, Joscelyne ventured to propose to the council a ransom of their prisoners. It was in vain-Philip refused to treat with him. 'We are,' said he, 'a scattered race. Of what use would be to us the white man's gold? Let us keep their children, and we hold them by stronger ties.' Whatever might have been the feelings of Joscelyne, he found it dangerous to linger. He was therefore conducted to his raft, and having joined his com-panions, they departed immediately for the Council of Plymouth, who ordered that a reward of 250l. should be given to any man, that should bring to them the head of Philip. In the mean time a new levy was made, and Captain Patridge started with a hundred soldiers to track the In-

Having dismissed the ambassador, Philip ordered a retreat towards the fastnesses of Mount Hope, at which, the next day they arrived. During the day following, David and Mahala with the younger cap tives were left under the guard of a single Indian, who had been wounded in a former skirmish, and was unable to go out with the others. It occurred to David, that he or Mahala might escape from him-and if either of them should meet some of Capt. Church's men, the whole of Philip's par-ty might be surprised and cut off. This he mentioned to Mahala, and urged her to make the attempt, and leave him to take the chance of the Indian's anger. This Mahala would by no means consent to, as she should not be so well able as he, to make her way out of the swamp, in which they were, or elude the search of other Indians, who might go in quest of him, After some deliberation, it was concluded that David should make the attempt. Accordingly in a few hours, watching an opportunity when the head of their guard should be turned. David started from the ground and passing by his Indian, flew through the door of the slender fortress. The guard gave a loud yell to call to him the assistance of others, but perceiving, that David was likely to get beyond his reach, he placed an arrow in his bow and drawing the string firmly with a hand, that for twenty years had not once failed, he was preparing to let the arrow have its the bow string with a small sword, that lay his reach, she springing beyond awaited the coming of the other Indians, who, on learning the flight of their prisoner prepared for an immediate chase.

David had the start of them by five minutes. He flew with the swittness of a bird, and his pursuers followed with a rapidity that boded no good to his hopes.

Meantime Philip and his warriors returning, learning their prisoners flight, and knowing the danger to which they should be exposed, if he finally escaped, they resolved to break up their camp, and disperse in different parties. This was accordingly done, Philip taking Mahala and the children with him.

My readers need be under no apprehension of any outrage upon Mahala, as among all the charges brought against the New-England tribes, I do not remember of hearing that of lust urged by the whites; that being, as an Indian whom I once questioned on the subject, told me, a white

man's trick, not proper for an Indian.

David pursued his courses, with some advantage over his pursuers, as they were encumbered with heavy arms, and in less than an hour, he found himself in an open plain, and consequently but little exposed to the chase of his pursuers. He, in a short time arrived breathless and faint at

Captain Church's camp. The reader will readily conceive, that in that age, and under the then existthat time in the New-England Colonies, and its influence has been felt even in subment of all officers, civil, ecclesiastical, or and bent their course, as early as they military, which while it invited approach, could judge, to the wigwam, in which Ma-effectually, guaranteed against encroach-hala had been left. Having arrived at a ments; it cherished confidence, but chilled considerable plain, in the body of the wood.

loss of which as a general habit is so justly deplored, and which can now scarcely be found, except in a few of the old clergy or some ancient judge, in New-England, yet if I were in Plymouth now, I could point out a living instance, even though perhaps the venerable Spooner is no more, of a judge of probate who can blend the dignity of a judge with the feelings of a man; who, with the widow and the fatherless look to him as a protector and friend, can teach them also to respect him as the just and upright magistrate. Those who know the venerable Thomas will understand the manners to which I refer, those who do not well understand that in the old colony, the people have even been simple enough to believe, that they were not deficient in respect to themselves, by paying all becoming deference to a man who had been thought worthy to be placed over

Under the influence of a profound respect for a man who was sacrificing his valuable time, and risking his life for his brethren, David made his approach toward Captain Church, not wholly unconscious of the importance which his knowledge of the Indians, retreat naturally gave him.

As he passed the various sentinels, or small groups of men off duty, a friendly nod of recognition, or a short enquiry distinguished his immediate acquaintance, and a look of doubt, or solicitude satisfied him that his recent captivity was wholly unknown in the little camp.

His guide exchanged words with the last sentinel, and left David to make his bow to the captain. The door of a deserted cottage opened, and exhibited Church in the act of reading his book of orders, it was a massy volume, strongly bound, and exhibited evident symptoms that its owner like a true soldier, had well examined his instru Fons. Church closed the Bible on his entrance, and rose to receive with cordiality his visitor, with whose family he had an intimate acquaintance.

The full form of the puritan leader, lost none of its beauty from being covered with what, in these days would be considered a Quaker garb, if we except the semblance of an epaulet upon his shoulder; and a well secured sword at his thigh. A hat lay upon the table, which in those days was en militaire, but in these refined times would be considered little better than a Cock and pinch.' The dignity of Church was in his looks, his form and manners, and a stranger who had seen him mingle with his men in the common dress and common labours of a camp, would have instantaneously recognised him as the

David, the first salutation passed, related in a few words, the destruction of the garrison, the murder of a part of its inhabitants, and the captivity of the remainder; he also stated what little he knew of Joscelyne's unsuccessful mission, and then recounted his own escape, without neglecting to press upon his auditor's mind, the iminent danger in which he had left Mahala. 'Has Philip then returned,' said Church, in a tone that did not seem to require any answer-' my friend, the news you bring is painful-but the Lord has undoubtedly suffered the heathen to afflict us for our own manifold transgression. I however think I discover that his providence is about working our deliverance, and then we shall soon, by its gracious aid, drive out these Godless heathen from the land-meantime it is necessary that you refresh yourself."- Sergeant Washburn,' said the Captain as he hastily course, which would have put a period to opened the door, Washburn was at once in his presence.—' Let the men be called instantly upon parade; and despatch a man near, and the arrow fell harmless at his with my respects to the officers and chaplain, and request their immediate attender ance.'

The council was soon formed, and a prayer was made by that pious and godly personage Adoniram Washburn. The limits of a newspaper communication forbid my circulating this piece of abjugatory eloquence, but it was such as the strong mind of a highly educated puritan would pour forth, when he felt the enemies of the Lord had prospered, and that, 'the faithful failed from among the children of war.

The council, or rather board of war concluded that it would be best to divide the company into small parties, and to send them into the neighboring swamp, in which David had left Philip, with orders to kill every Indian that they should meet; this order was communicated to the men without, who were immediately telled off into sections of 10, and despatched in search of the common enemy. David solicited to be permitted to share in the expedition. This, however, Captain Church refused, alledging as a reason that his fatigue would not admit him to keep up with the party, and that he might thus hinder rather than promote the object of their ex-

peditions. The men were, accordingly, dismissed, leaving only a small guard for the house. During the night, David obtained permission of Captain Church, to take with him ing circumstances, no great exhibition of a friendly Indian and go a little way into military pomp was made by Capt. Church the forest-promising to be back by the as a leader of the Plymouth hosts, con- following noon. Having furnished themsisting at most of 1 or 300 men, many of selves with a small quantity of provisions, whom were, except in mere military with powder and ball, and two muskets, grade his equals: yet there existed, at David and his Indian companion, Ninegret set out in search of the common enemy. About 4 o'clock, in the morning, our two sequent years, a dignity of office and call- champions reached the edge of the swamp, ing, which exhibited itself in the deport- from which David had made his escape, familiarity; in short it was what is usually or swamp, upon which 'the moon spread denominated, old fashioned manners, the her mantle of light,' discovering only a

few elevated rocks, and the thick under growth of sweet fern, whose leaves glistened, as they trembled in the moon light, from the weight of the morning dew, and scattered a delicious and invigorating fragrance, David observed that they could

not then be far from Plilip's den.
'Hush ye man,' said Ninigret, Philip is not the Indian to rest on his wigwam when a prisoner has escaped; every rock around you may conceal a Poukanocket, andwhist, what do I see beyond that hornbeam. David cocked his gun- nay its but a deer, and the first I have seen for these two seasons, 'tis strange how scarce the game is since you English came, and yet you cannot kill it-I sometimes think Philip is right, and that the white men have no right to our forests.'

David looked with suspicion at his comrade- But you do not, Ninigret, consider the advantage which you all may possess by submitting to us, and sharing in the benefit which civil life offers, and above all the inestimable blessing, of the christian religion.'

'I do not believe said Ninegret that your white man's life is good for Indians -nor would I have adopted it, had not the too free use of rum, made a quarrel between my tribe and me. As for your religion, Father Eliot said, it brought 'peace on earth and good will to men, those were the very words he taught me-and yet has the white man's sword been sheathed since his arrival? and when I read about the moving of land marks, which we Indians never dared do, Father Eliot said that it meant that we must not new notch the pines, nor change the brook, so that more corn may grow in our field than in our neighbors. But where are the fields of corn in Plymouth which the Indians planted? where their fishing grounds and oyster beds?-but hush, is there not a light streaming through the chinks of those rocks?—David watched attentively, and confessed at last, that he believed there was fire there. In a low whisper, Ninegret communicated to David, his belief that some of the chief sachems were lodged there, perhaps Philip himself-and expressed a wish, that one or both might approach near enough to ascertain the character of those who had 'fled to the rocks.'

#### to stone masons. OWNERS OF STONE

TO BE CONTINUED.

QUARRIES, AND DEALERS IN

CUMBER.

PROPOSA LS will be received until the 25th instant, by the United States Agent at Augusta, (Maine,) for the delivery on the land of the United States at this place of such quantities of granite as may be required for the erection of an Arsenal and other public buildings. The proposals to state the price per cubic foot for laying the stone in good lime mortar, pointed outside the walls, and also for separately furnishing the stone on the public ground. The price per superfical foot for Window Caps, Sills, Door Steps, and other hammered stone, to be stated separately. The exterior of the walls above the ground to be laid in horizontal courses of from ten to sixteen inches in height. The walls to be from two to three feet in thickness. The proposals may express the price per foot where the contractor only furnishes the materials, and also the price per foot where the materials and work are to be paid for after being measured in the walls.

where the materials and work at the period of the being measured in the walls.

Separate proposals will also be received for furnishing such quantities of Timber, Plank, Boards, Scantling, &c. which may be required in the erection of said Buildings—stating the price per thous-

and foot, inch measure.

All proposals to be post paid and addressed to the United States Agent, at the Post Office, Augusta,

Augusta, September 3, 1827.

## HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.

L land attached to it, now occupied by him, and situated near Gardiner village. The house is com-modious, completely finished, and in good repair; the out-houses are convenient, and the Barn is large

and new.

The land, of which there are nearly twelve acres The land, of which there are nearly twelve acres, is under good cultivation and completely fenced. The house is but about half a mile distant from the stone Church, and centre of the village, and commends a beautiful and extensive prospect, embracing the village, Kennebec river, &c. Much might be said of the advantages of the situation, but the proprietor prefers that any person desirous of purchasing a pleasant establishment, would examine and judge for himself.

The property will be sold at a great bargain, and

and judge for himself.

The property will be sold at a great bargain, and a credit of ten or twenty years will be given if required.

JAMES BOWMAN.

Gardiner September 6, 1827.

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NEW BRICK PRESS.

HE Subscriber offers to the public his newly invented Press for the pressing of bricks which will be warranted to purcha sers for a sufficient time to prove its utility. One of these presses is now in operation in his yard, at Gardiner village, which may be seen at any time, as it is in constant opera-tion. All brick-makers, who may wish to purchase, will do well to call and examine this Press for themselves, before they procure one elsewhere. Presses made at short notice, and delivered at any places on the sea-board, if requested. The construction of the Press is simple and moved by the foot, but as it is or may be warranted to the purchaser there is no particular need of a farther des-cription of it here. Price \$100 cash, if warranted, or \$90 if not warranted.

DAVID FLAGG, JR.

August 31

## WANTED.

BY J. D. ROBINSON, a quantity of WOOL, for which cash will be paid. August 31

#### OOKING GLASSES GILT AND MAHOGANY

PRAMED LOOKING GLASSES.

PLEGANT and CHEAP, for sale by J. D.

ROBINSON.

May 25

## CHINA ACADEMY.

THE Fall term in this Institution will commene on the second Monday in September next. J. C. WASHBURN, Sec'y. China, August 31, 1827.

A BOOK FOR

CARPENTERS. JUST Published by P. SHELDON Gardiner and RICHARDSON & LORD Boston, an Introduction to the Mechanical principles of CARPENTRY.

BY BENJAMIN HALE,
PRINCIPAL OF GARDINER LYCEUM."

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE. "When the Trustees of the Gardiner Lyceum had determined, a year or two since, to add to the regu-lar classes, admitted annually, several winter classes lar classes, admitted annually, several source classes to continue for a few months, for the benefit of those young men, whose circumstances would not permit them to devote any considerable time to study; it devolved upon the Author of the following pages to mark out for each of these classes, a course of study, which would be appropriate and not too extensive for the time allotted to them.

not too extensive for the time allotted to them.

It was while fixing upon a course for the winter class in Carpentry and Civil Architecture, that the design of publishing this book suggested itself to him. He could find "books of lines" sufficient; was at no loss for exemplars of the orders; could easily provide for instruction in practical geometry and drawing; but knew of no book which appeared to him suited to instruct young men, who had made no advances in mathematics, beyond arithmetic and the simulest elements of geometry, in Cartenature of the simulest elements of geometry, in Cartenature, and the course of the course of

made no advances in mathematics, beyond arithmetic and the simplest elements of geometry, in Carpentry, as "a branch of mechanical science."

The plan of this Introduction is, to give, in the first place, some knowledge of the Strength and Stiffness of Timber, as the foundation, both of the science and art of Carpentry. In this part of the work, the principles are deduced directly from a comparison of well conducted experiments; a method which while teather means attifactory to prace comparison of well conducted experiments; a meth-od, which, while it is the most satisfactory to prac-tical men, and the only intelligible one to those, who are not skilled in mathematics, is also the most who are not skilled in mathematics, is also the most safe. This part is followed by an elementary view of those doctrines of the statical equilibrium, which are particularly applicable to constructions, and which shew the strength of timher, as it depends upon position, and in this part of the book the Author has taken occasion to introduce most of the simple mechanical powers. The principles of equilibrium are next applied to the constructions of Roofs Domes and Partitions, and the book ends with an excellent chapter from Tredgold, on searfing joines and straps." The book is an octavo, of nearly 200 pages, and

contains about 100 cuts among which are many designs for framing roofs and domes. Price, \$1,50 cents ox.v.

For sale whoiesale and retail by the publishers, and by the Booksellers in the principal towns anp

cities PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING AT PHILADELPHIA. A NEW SERIES OF

## PLAIN TRUTH! Hear this, O ye that swallow up the needy, and make the poor of the land to fail." --- BIBLE.

PROSPECTUS. THE editors and publishers, believing the various religious combinations which are, and baye

been, entered into in our country, to be fraught with evils of the first magnitude; that national preachers, and national societies, are both unscriptural and anti-American; insomuch as they endanger our rights and privileges as a free people, and enable artful, ambitious, and designing men, to lay the foundation for the establishment of a NATIONAL BIfoundation for the establishment of a NATIONAL BI-BRARCHT; which if not opposed, would, at no dis-tant period, establish a national inquisition—are in-duced to resume the publication of Plain Truth. We make no pledges, knowing how little they would be valued; and will only say, that while we have strength to wield a pen, we shall exert every nerve in defence of our free institutions.

The puling hypocrites, who, under the garb of sanctity, have clothed their backs, and filled their pockets, with the hard earnings of industrious povpockets, with the hard earnings of industrious poverty, will be exposed in all their naked deformity. The lone widow and orphan will be rescued from the harpy claws of fanatics, who would fain devour them. And while on the one hand, we shall zeal-ously defend pure and undefiled religion, we shall spare no pains to unmask and expose that eraftics of nit erafts. (F. Priest-craft. The columns of Plain Truth will be open to all-influenced by none. All sectarian controvers will be carefully avoided. We shall devote our whole souls to the purpose of exposing the "pious frauds" and corruptions, of every sect and denomination. "The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

THE PUBLISHERS.

CONDITIONS.

CONDITIONS.

CONDITIONS.

PLAIN TRUTH will be published every other Saturday in the city of Philadelphia, on a royal oclavo sheet, and will be afforded to Subscribers at One Dollar, only, if paid in advance, All communications must be addressed "Editors Plain Truth," &c. Postage paid. Subscription papers to be returned on, or before, the 1st December next. Post Masters will please forward the names of those wishing to become Subscribers.

The Agents--Post Masters and Printers generally Philadelphia, 7 Mo. 1827.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

#### STEAM BOAT LINE to Portland, Bath and

Eastport.

EASTERN ROUTE.

THE LEGISLATOR leaves Boston on Tuesday at 5 a.m. and arrives at Portland same day, evening, proceeds on to Bath, where she arrives on Wednesday morning.

Wednesday morning.
The PATENT leaves Portland on Tucsday at 9, m. will touch at Owl's Head and Belfast, and arive at Castine Wednesday afternoon. The PATENT leaves Castine on Wednesday, 6 p. m. will touch at Cranberry Islands and Lubec and arrive at Eastport on Thursday afternoon.

WESTERN ROUTE.

The PATENT leaves Eastport on Friday, at 2 pm. will touch at Lubec, and Cranberry Islands, and

arrive at Castine Saturday noon.

The PATENT leaves Castine Saturday, 4 p. m. will touch at Belfast, Owl's-Head and Boothbay, and arrive at Bath on Sunday morning, will leave Bath Sunday forenoon, and arrive at Portland, same day evening.

day evening The Legislaton leaves Portland on Sunday, at 9 p. m. and arrives at Boston Monday forences.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE. The Legislator will leave Bath on Thursday at 11 a. m. and arrives at Portland same day evening, and leaves Portland 9 p. m. and arrive at Boston, on Friday forenoon, leaves Boston Saturday, at 5 a. m. and arrives at Portland same day evening.

A line of Steam Boats runs from Bath to Gardinal Lalland and Augusta on the Kennehee rive.

er, also from Eastport to Robbinston and Calais, on the St. Craix river.—Likewise from Eastport, to St. Johns and Frederickton, N. B. in connexion with

the above line.

(1) For Passage or Freight please apply to CHS.

BROWN, General Agent, head of Tileston's-wharf, or at Andrew J. Allen's Stationary Store, No. 72, State-street.

From Boston to Portland, From Boston to Portland,

"to Bath,
"Portland to "to Owl's Head,
"to Owl's Head,
"to Belfast,
to Castine,
to Lubec and Eastport,
"Castine to "Lubec and Eastport,
"Castine to Bath,
"Belfast to "Belfa Boston, May 25.

Scott's Napoleon. THE life of NAPOLEON BUONA-PARTE, by Walter Scott, 3 vols. 8vo. Just published and for sale by P. SHELDON.

Gardiner, August 31.

Good Articles FOR FAMILY USE.

JUST RECEIVED BY M. BURNS.

A Quantity of GOOD GENNESSEE FLOUR GOOD WESTERN CHEESE

## VINE GAR.

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY. Genuine LEMON SIRUP and BRANDY A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

essences, In Vials, of from 1 to 4 oz.

SALT PORK, BEEF AND FISH, Of good quality, constantly for sale.

M. B. Has also just received, a new nd complete assortment of W. I. GOODS AND

Groceries, ENGLISH & AMERICAN GOODS, CROCKERY

Hard Ware, &c.

AND SO FORTH. Comprising the usual variety—all of which will be sold cheap for CASH.

Fresh HOPS for sale as a-

## New Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. Harvey Gay on the current nearly opposite the Stone Grist Mill, and offers for sale a good assortment of W. I. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Comprising as good an assortment of such articles in usually found in similar stores, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for each, approved credit, wood, bark, and country produc

CASH, At afair price will be paid for FLAXSEED.

WANTED by the subscriber, 500 cords of Hem-

The subscriber also intends to keep constantly for sale a complete assortment of Sole, Harnessand upper leather. Morocco, Lining, and Binding skin, Wool, &c. &c. GEORGE COOK. Gardiner, August 9,

ECORS, STATIONARY. AND PAPER HANGINGS,

P. SHELDON. AT THE GARDINER BOOKSTORE. A COMPLETE assortment of SCHOOL and CLASSICAL BOOKS, wholesale and retail at the lowest prices. Also, writing, letter, and wrapping Papers, at the manufacturers' prices; and complete assortment of ROOM PAPERS, from %

complete assortment of ROOM PAPERS, from cents, to 150 cents per roll. A great variety, Rodgers', and other fine Cutlery. Quilli, by M. very cheap. States per dozen, do. Com Mathematical Instruments, Scales, &c. &c. cet prising as complete an assortment of articless & be found in any similar establishment, and at the control of the co owest prices. Gardiner, January 5.

## **ÆTNA** INSURANCE COMPANY.

J. D. ROBINSON. A GENT for the ETNA INSURANCE CO Insure

HOUSES, STORES, MILLS, FACTORIES, BARNS, and their contents, against loss or damage by

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The rates of premium are as low as those of any other similar institution, and the adjusting and parment of LOSSES, as prompt and liberal.

For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

Gardiner, May 25, 1827.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, O F HARTFORD. Connecticut, offers to be sure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barrs and the contents of each, together with every other imilar species of property AGAINST LOSS OR

DAMAGE BY FIRE. The rates of premium offered, are as low as he of any other similar institution, and every man he now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to probingelf against the ravages of this destructive ment, which often in a single hour sweeps away for the contraction of the contraction o

earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting dibusiness, and in the adjusting and payment of lais prompt and liberal. For the terms of insurapplication may be made to the Agent, who is thorized to issue policies to applicants without determined to the Agent, Agent CEO, EVANS, Agent GEO. EVANS, Agent

Gardiner, Jan. 5. 1827. HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.

TO be sold a convenient Dwelling House, sina in Gardiner, two stories high, with the land adjoint, being about one acre: recently occupied to Capt. John O. Craig. The situation is eligible. Terms liberal.—Price low. Apply to JOSEP, SOUTHWICK, Vassalborough, or GEO. EVAN. Gardiner.

## Wool.

ROBINSON & PAGE will pay Cash for WOOL. Hallowell, August 31, 1827.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS. TGE substantial Schoose FORESTER, will sail about the or passage, apply to E. G. BYRAM & Co. Gardiner, September 7. igion ne ligations on free necessa

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